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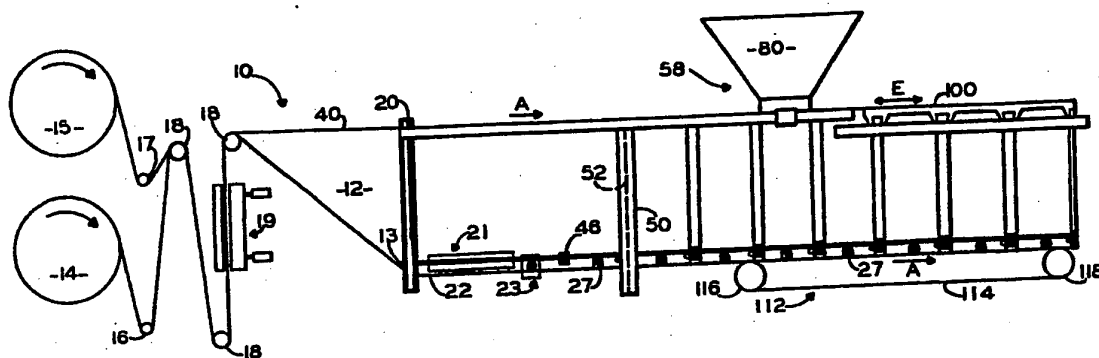
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| <p>(51) International Patent Classification⁵ : B65B 43/04, 61/16, B31B 1/84 A41H 37/00</p> | <p>A1</p> | <p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 91/17086 (43) International Publication Date: 14 November 1991 (14.11.91)</p> |
| <p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US91/02473 (22) International Filing Date: 11 April 1991 (11.04.91) (30) Priority data: 521,099 9 May 1990 (09.05.90) US (71) Applicant: PACKAGE MACHINERY COMPANY [US/US]; Bodolay/Pratt Division, 5015 N. Frontage Road, Lakeland, FL 33805 (US). (72) Inventor: BODOLAY, William, A. ; 5015 N. Frontage Road, Lakeland, FL 33805 (US). (74) Agents: PETTIS, David, W., Jr. et al.; Pettis & McDonald, P.O. Box 1528, Tampa, FL 33601-1528 (US).</p> | | <p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent). Published With international search report.</p> |

(54) Title: IMPROVED FORM, FILL, SEAL AND SEPARATE PACKAGING MACHINE FOR RECLOSABLE CONTAINERS INCLUDING MEANS FOR APPLYING ZIPPER TO WEB



(57) Abstract

An improved form, fill, seal and separate packaging machine (10) for reclosable containers is accomplished by a plurality of stations disposed along a path of travel of a thermoplastic web (12) including means (19) to attach a pair of mated, resealable closure strips to the base web. The machine is intermittent in its operation, with movement of the web (12) through the machine controlled so that the various steps of applying the closure strips, forming, filling, sealing and separating the reclosable containers are performed during periodic stops of the machine (10). The machine (10) is further characterized by its use of two pairs of web belts (26, 28 and 82, 84) to move the web (12) through the machine (10). A first pair of web belts (26, 28) initially receive the folded web stock and partially form and completely fill the containers. The second pair of web belts (26, 28) overlap with the folded web stock and partially form and completely fill the containers. When the filled partially formed containers pass from the first pair of belts (82, 84) to the second pair of belts, the unsealed free ends are exposed for final sealing and severing.

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**IMPROVED FORM, FILL, SEAL AND SEPARATE
PACKAGING MACHINE FOR RECLOSABLE CONTAINERS
INCLUDING MEANS FOR APPLYING ZIPPER TO WEB**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention.

The present invention relates to an improved form, fill, seal and separate packaging machine of the type primarily intended for use in packaging material in reclosable containers. The packaging machine of this invention is uniquely characterized by its means for applying zipper material to the web and subsequently forming, filling and separating a plurality of easily openable and reclosable containers.

Description of the Prior Art.

One of the most significant advancements in the field of flexible packaging in recent years has been the introduction of reclosable, zipper-type plastic bags. While such containers have been publicly available for a number of years for general household use, only recently have such packages been introduced at a retail level for the sale of prepackaged items such as, for example, food products.

As the desirability of such reclosable packages for retail sales has been recognized, so has the need for efficient equipment for automatically forming, filling and sealing such reclosable containers. Numerous such devices are available today, but virtually all such machines presently available share inherent deficiencies primarily related to handling the zipper-type lock strip in the manufacturing and filling process. The packaging industry clearly recognizes that such zipper-type reclosable locks must be substantially impermeable, particularly when the containers are filled with food products, and unnecessary stressing of the reclosable seals must be avoided during the forming and filling process. Accordingly, many present devices for forming, filling, sealing and separating reclosable containers orient the container vertically with the zipper-lock along one vertical edge during the filling process. One

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example of such a device is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,745,731 to Talbott, et al. According to the disclosure of that patent, the reclosable container is formed by wrapping the plastic web around a generally vertical fill
5 tube, mating the opposed parts of the zipper-type lock to form a tube, and then filling the receptacles from an open end. Nevertheless, substantial manipulation of the web is required, and great care must be taken to mate the corresponding closure parts to insure a properly formed
10 and sealed container.

It has also been noted in the industry that it would be desirable to construct a machine for forming reclosable containers wherein the zipper-lock material is added to the container base web during the container-forming
15 operation. U. S. Patent No. 4,812,074 discloses an apparatus for accomplishing this result. However, the apparatus of that patent is limited by its disclosure of the use of zipper material wherein the mating halves are joined one to the other by a unitary zipper web. This
20 requires great precision in applying the zipper, and further requires that the material be folded precisely once the zipper material has been applied to the base web so that the reclosable feature will function properly. Furthermore, opening such a container requires severing
25 the relatively thick and strong zipper web that extends between its mating halves.

It is, therefore, clear that there remains a great need in the art for a form, fill, seal and separate packaging machine suitable for packaging material in
30 reclosable containers wherein the web and particularly its reclosable zipper-type lock are easily bonded to each other and are relatively unaffected and not subjected to mechanical stress during the forming, filling, sealing and separating procedures. Furthermore, such a device
35 should be capable of relatively simple adjustment to accommodate the manufacture of reclosable packages of various sizes and weight content. Finally, such a device

should, preferably, include means for easily opening the finished, sealed container while maintaining the container's integrity until it is initially opened.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to an improved form, fill, seal and separate packaging machine of the type primarily intended for use in packaging material in reclosable containers. More specifically, the packaging machine of this invention is uniquely characterized by its means for applying a new zipper material to the container base web, folding the web having the zipper material attached thereto, and proceeding through the work stations of the packaging machine for forming, filling, sealing and separating the final reclosable containers. The zipper material comprises a pair of mated, resealable closure strips and means for attaching the zipper material to the base web are provided. The zipper material is further characterized by its construction to include a tear line formed along one of the closure strips, whereby the final containers may be easily opened while maintaining the integrity of each container until it is initially opened. No external tool or implement is required to open containers formed by the improved machine of this invention.

It is also to be noted that the present invention is an improvement of the invention described and claimed in my co-pending application Serial No. 07/436,911, filed November 14, 1989, the disclosure of which is specifically incorporated herein by reference.

As the plastic web utilized to form the containers is provided from the web supply means, a zipper supply means provides zipper material onto the base web. The zipper material comprises a pair of mated, releasable closure strips, and the strips are joined as supplied from the zipper supply means. The web and zipper material next encounter means for attaching the zipper material to the web. In the preferred embodiment, the means for attaching comprises a first means for bonding one of the closure strips to the web. The web and the partially-attached zipper material are then folded, and

this folded web enters subsequent work stations of the packaging machine.

Once folded, the web is engaged by a second means for bonding the other of the closure strips to the base web.

- 5 At that time, the second means for bonding further comprises means for forming a pull tab. It is this pull tab which is used to open the finished container to provide access to the zipper.

- 10 The pair of closure strips comprising the zipper material are unique in that each closure strip comprises a strip base having a width defined by top and bottom edges. The width defined between the top and bottom edges of the one closure strip is greater than the width of the other closure strip. Formed along the top edge of
15 the other, narrower closure strip is a tear line, and the tear line is substantially adjacent that top edge. Accordingly, as is set forth in greater detail below, once the container has been formed, filled and separated, a user has merely to pull the pull tab to rupture the
20 top, folded segment of the container, thereby providing easy access to the zipper material for use of the container in its intended fashion.

- While the preferred embodiment of this invention, described in detail below, illustrates a machine suitable
25 for forming, filling and separating single containers, it is to be understood and appreciated that the machine of this invention could be easily modified to permit simultaneous forming and filling of two or more containers through the working sections of the machine. Within
30 the industry, such a machine is normally referred to as a "two-up" machine.

- Once the zipper material has been applied to the base web and the base web and zipper material have been folded onto each other and final attachment of the zipper
35 material to the web, along with formation of the pull tab, that folded web enters the subsequent work stations of the packaging machine. A control drive means is

provided to regulate the intermittent travel of the web through the packaging machine so that the various forming, filling, sealing and separating steps are performed simultaneously as the flow of the web through the machine is periodically stopped.

The folded web is initially received by first web belt means which direct the folded web to the means for bonding the other of the closure strips to the web. The web next proceeds to a hole punch and seal station where an aperture is formed through the container above the closure strips, and not within the volume where container contents will be placed. This aperture may be used for hanging completed packages on a display rack, for example. The web next moves to a station for spot sealing the zipper material at intervals corresponding to the final container width. At this same station, the pull tab used to open the completed container is also formed. Means for forming a side seal normal to the closure strips are provided downstream of the means for spot sealing. As the side seal is made, means are provided for partially severing the side seals to define partially formed containers which are open at their free edges held between the first web belt means.

The partially formed containers then advance to the means for filling wherein a pair of opposed bag opening means grip the free edges of the folded web and pull them outwardly to define an open mouth for filling the container. Described in greater detail in my co-pending application with regard to a preferred embodiment for the packaging machine of this invention are the details of the means for filling whereby the control drive means is actually reversed to provide sufficient "slack" in the web and the first web belt means to permit their separation.

Downstream of the means for filling the first web belt means terminates, and the filled partially formed reclosable containers are transferred to a second web

belt means. The path of travel defined by the second web belt means is parallel to the path of travel of the first web belt means, but the second web belt means is disposed slightly below the first web belt means. Thus, as the
5 filled partially formed containers are transferred from the first web belt means to the second, the filled, but only partially formed, containers are held so as to expose their free edges. The containers then enter means for forming a top seal to close the containers completely, and, next, to means for cutting the closed containers
10 from the web to provide individual reclosable packs.

It should also be noted that a load support conveyor is provided immediately beneath the means for filling and extending therefrom beyond the means for cutting and
15 thereby separating the completed containers. The load support conveyor means is in abutting, supporting relation to the fold of the web, thereby reducing, if not virtually eliminating, mechanical stresses placed on the reclosable seal as each container is filled.

20 The invention accordingly comprises the features of construction, combination of elements, and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter set forth, and the scope of the invention will be indicated in the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a fuller understanding of the nature and objects of the invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a top schematic view of the flow path of the web and zipper material passing through the various work stations of this packaging machine.

FIGURE 2 is a side elevation view of the machine as shown in Fig. 1.

FIGURE 3 is a fragmentary detail view showing the means for transferring the web from the first web belt means and the means for top sealing, the means for cutting, and a segment of the load support conveyor means therebelow.

FIGURE 4 is a plan view of a reclosable container formed by this packaging machine.

FIGURE 4B is a sectional view taken along line B-B in Fig. 4.

FIGURE 4C is a sectional view taken along line C-C in Fig. 4 and is enlarged similar to the view of Fig. 6.

FIGURE 5 is a detailed view of the pull tab and tear line of the container shown in Fig. 4.

FIGURE 6 is an enlarged view of the top portion of the container as shown in the sectional view of Fig. 4B.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The views of Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate the packaging machine of this invention, generally indicated as 10. Packaging machine 10 utilizes a web 12 of thermoplastic or thermoplastic-coated material for forming the containers. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, web supply means comprising a reel 14 and delivery rollers 16 and 18 as well as turning rollers 20 provide a supply of web 12 to the remainder of packaging machine 10.

10 A zipper supply means comprising a zipper reel 15 provides a supply of zipper material 13 onto a top surface of web 12 and to the remainder of packaging machine 10 around zipper delivery roller 17, delivery rollers 18 and turning rollers 20.

15 As perhaps best seen in the view of Fig. 1, the zipper material 13 is applied to the surface of web 12 substantially adjacent, but spaced apart from the web fold line, that fold line being designated by the reference numeral 22.

20 As the web 12 and zipper material 13 pass between the last pair of delivery rollers 18, they are operatively engaged by means for attaching the zipper material 13 to the web 12. In this preferred embodiment, the means for attaching comprises a first means for bonding, 25 generally indicated as 19 in the views of Figs. 1 and 2. First means for bonding 19 forms a thermal bond between the zipper material 13 and the web 12 to partially attach the zipper material 13 to the web 12. Then, the web 12 with the zipper material 13 at least partially attached thereto is folded onto itself as it passes through 30 turning rollers 20 to the remainder of the packaging machine 10. Therefore, throughout the remainder of machine 10, web 12 carries with it the zipper material 13 substantially adjacent the fold 22 along the relative 35 bottom of machine 10.

Mounted downstream of the web and zipper supply means, is the first web belt means comprising a pair of

first endless belts 26 and 28. Endless belts 26 and 28 are driven in the direction shown by arrows A by control drive means comprising machine drive rollers 30 and 32. A plurality of guide rollers 34 are also provided for belts 26 and 28. Finally, a pair of festoon rollers 36 and 38 also define elements of the first web belt means and the festoon rollers 36 and 38 are movable back and forth in the direction parallel to the path of travel of web 12 through machine 10 whereby the partially formed container may be opened for filling, as explained in my co-pending application.

As perhaps best seen in the view of Fig. 1, web 12 is turned by rollers 20 such that free edges 40 are received and held between belts 26 and 28. Positive retention of free edges 40 between belts 26 and 28 is assured by the provision of first web holding means 42 fixedly mounted adjacent belt 26 opposite free edges 40 and a plurality of biased second web holding means 44 mounted in biased engagement adjacent belt 28. Because second web holding means 44 are biased toward belt 28, free edges 40 of folded web 12 are held firmly between belts 26 and 28 and travel therewith as indicated by arrows A.

As folded web 12 and partially-attached zipper material 13 pass into engagement with first belts 26 and 28 between first web holding means 42 and second web holding means 44, upon stopping drive rollers 30 and 32, web 12 and zipper material 13 are engaged by second means for bonding, generally indicated as 21. As described in greater detail below, the second means for bonding 21 thermally attaches the remainder of zipper material 13 to web 12. The folded web 12 having the zipper material 13 bonded thereto is next engaged by means for forming an aperture, generally indicated as 23, and the resulting aperture 25 and surrounding aperture seal 27 are best seen in the view of Fig. 3. Also with reference to the view of Fig. 3, it can be seen that aperture 25 and its

surrounding aperture 27 are formed substantially adjacent fold 22 and in spaced apart relation to zipper-type lock 24. The aperture 25 extends through both the front and back portions of web 12 and through the strip base 124 of the one strip 120. Because aperture 25 extends through strip base 124 and is sealed as shown at 27, relatively strong means are provided for hanging the filled containers and seal 27 preserves the integrity of the container until it is opened by the ultimate user.

10 The apertured container is next engaged by spot sealer 46 which is actuated to seal zipper-type lock 24 as indicated at 48 in the view of Fig. 3. In order to facilitate opening the container, the spot sealer 46 further comprises means in the nature of a sealer cutter
15 for forming a pull tab for tear line 136, the pull tab being generally indicated as 138 in the views of Figs. 4 and 5. As the spot seal 48 is made, the means for forming a pull tab 138 simultaneously forms a seal 140 completely through the container and a pair of converging
20 cuts 142 whereby tear line 36 may be pulled to open the top of the container above zipper lock 24, thereby permitting use of the container and its contents in a resealable fashion.

Next, the folded web 12 and spot sealed zipper lock
25 24 is engaged by means for forming container side seals, that means comprising side seal heater bars 50. As indicated in phantom in the view of Fig. 2, side seal heater bar 50 further includes severing means 52 for substantially bisecting the side seals 54 formed by side
30 seal heater bars 50. Thus, the individual containers are partially severed one from another by cut line 56 as best seen in the view of Fig. 3.

The partially formed containers then enter the means for filling, which has been generally indicated as 58.
35 Details concerning the construction and operation of the means for filling 58 are given in my co-pending application referenced above and incorporated herein. However,

it can be seen that filling means 58 comprises a first web clamp 60 mounted in engaging, restraining relation to first belts 26 and 28 and free ends 40 held therebetween downstream of side seal heater bars 50. The filling means 58 further comprises a second web clamp 62 also mounted in engaging, restraining relation to first belts 26 and 28 downstream of first web clamps 60.

Opening the partially severed container is accomplished by the action of first bag opening means and second bag opening means, generally indicated as 66 and 68, respectively. Material may be introduced into the container from feed hopper 80. Once filling has been completed, first and second clamp 60 and 62 open and the partially severed, filled containers held between belts 26 and 28 resume a path of travel as indicated by directional arrows A.

The filled partially severed containers are next transferred from the first web belt means to the second web belt means comprising second endless belts 82 and 84. As perhaps best seen in the view of Fig. 3, second belt 84 is normally driven in the direction indicated by Arrow E by second drive roller 86 which is mounted on the same shaft 88 as first drive roller 32. Though not shown in the drawings, a corresponding second drive roller controls the movement of second endless belt 82 and is similarly mounted immediately below first drive roller 30. Thus, it can be seen that the means for transferring the filled, partially severed containers from the first web belt means to the second web belt means basically comprises overlapping the belts downstream of the means for filling 58. In Fig. 3, it can clearly be seen that because second endless belts 82 and 84 are disposed below first belts 26 and 28, a segment of free edges 40 now extends above belts 82 and 84. This unique construction significantly facilitates final sealing and separating of the filled containers.

The filled, partially severed containers are next engaged by means for top sealing the containers generally indicated as 90 in the view of Fig. 1. However, it is also to be noted that, as with the first web belt means, the second web belt means comprises third web holding means 92 corresponding to first web holding means 42, and biased fourth web holding means 94, corresponding to biased second web holding means 44. Finally, guide rollers 96 are also provided for belts 82 and 84.

10 The means for top sealing 90 comprises any suitable device such as, for example, heater bars 98 and 100 for bonding the exposed free ends 40 to each other. As best seen in the view of Fig. 3, heater bar 100 includes an elongated portion which is somewhat longer than the width of the filled container, and an enlarged head 102. It should be noted that head 102 intersects the partially severed side seal 54 and, in combination with the elongated arm of heater bar 100 completely seals free edges 40 of the filled container. The completed top seal is indicated by cross hatching 104 in the view of Fig. 3.

15 The filled sealed containers are severed from web 12 by the action of cutting means 106. The cutting means 106 comprises a knife 108 having a relatively blunt tip. Upon actuation of cutting means 106, the blunt tip will enter cut line 56, and knife 108 will sever the filled, sealed containers from web 12.

20 In order to support the filled containers, both partially severed and totally severed, machine 10 further comprises a load support conveyor means generally indicated as 112 in the view of Fig. 2. Load support conveyor means 112 comprises an endless belt 114 having a direction of travel substantially parallel to that of the machine path of travel and is indicated by directional arrow A in the view of Fig. 3. Through means not shown, movement of endless belt 114 around its rollers 116 and 118 corresponds to the movement of drive rollers 30 and 32 and second drive roller 86. As is clearly

apparent in the views of Figs. 2 and 3, load support conveyor means 112 engages fold 22 of filled containers to relieve stress which might be placed on zipper-type lock 24 as well as on top edges 40.

5 Attention is now invited to the container as shown in the views of Figs. 4-6. As best seen in the enlarged view of Fig. 6, the zipper material comprises a pair of mated, releasable closure strips. One of the closure strips has been designated generally as 120, and the
10 other of the strips has been designated generally as 122. The one strip 120 includes a strip base 124 having a width defined by its corresponding top and bottom edges, 126 and 128, respectively. The second closure strip 122 is similarly constructed to include a strip base 130
15 having a width defined by its top and bottom edges 132 and 134, respectively. It can be seen that the width of the one strip 120 is greater than the width of the other strip 122. It is also to be noted that it is the one strip 120 which is bonded to the web 12 by the first
20 means 19. The second closure strip 122 is bonded to web 12 by second means 21.

Of special note is the provision of a tear line 136 along top edge 132 of the other strip 122. Tear line 136 is integral with strip base 130 and is sufficiently
25 strong to permit rupturing of the container by pulling tear line 136. This is accomplished by gripping and pulling the segment of pull tab 138 between cuts 142.

It is therefore clear that the machine 10 of this invention provides unique, efficient means for forming,
30 filling, sealing and separating reclosable containers from virtually any web stock because of its provision of means for affixing a unique zipper lock material thereto. Furthermore, because of the construction of the two halves of the zipper material to include a tear line on
35 one of those halves, the integrity of the filled container is in no way compromised. Also, as already pointed out above, initial opening of the container to gain

access to the zipper-type lock may be easily accomplished without the necessity of utilizing any external appliance. According to procedures well known in the packaging arts, it can be appreciated that the machine of this invention could be adapted quite easily to operate within a closed, essentially sterile environment for the packaging of food products and medications. Also, as indicated above, the machine of this invention could be adapted to form, fill and separate more than one container at a time. Finally, reference is again made to my co-pending application fully identified above with regard to further operating details and structural alternatives.

It will thus be seen that the objects set forth above, among those made apparent from the preceding description, are efficiently attained, and, since certain changes may be made in the above construction without departing from the scope of the invention, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

It is also to be understood that the following claims are intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention herein described, and all statements of the scope of the invention which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween.

Now that the invention has been described,

What Is Claimed Is:

1. An improved form, fill, seal and s parat packaging machine of the type primarily intended for use in packaging material in reclosable containers formed from a web, said machine comprising: web supply means for providing a source of said web; zipper supply means for providing a source of zipper material to said web, said zipper material comprising a pair of mated, resealable closure strips; means for attaching said zipper material to said web; means for folding said web upon itself such that said folded web has said zipper material substantially adjacent the fold and free edges opposite the fold; first web belt means for receiving and conveying said folded web along a path through said machine; second web belt means disposed at least partially downstream of said first belt means and below said first belt means, said second belt means receiving and conveying said folded web along said path; means for spot sealing said closure strips downstream of said web supply means; means for forming a side seal substantially normal to said closure strips and downstream of said spot sealing means, each of said side seals intersecting a corresponding one of said spot seals, whereby a series of partially formed containers are made as said folded web moves along said path; means for partially severing said partially formed container by substantially bisecting each of said side seals along a line extending from said one spot seal to the portion of said side seal adjacent said first web belt means; means for filling said partially severed containers downstream of said means for severing; means for transferring said filled partially severed containers to said second web belt means such that a segment of each of said filled partially severed containers extends above said second belt means; means for top sealing said free edges of said filled partially severed containers downstream of said means for transfer-

ring; and means for cutting said filled partially severed containers from said web.

2. A machine as in claim 1 wherein said means for attaching comprises first means for bonding one of said closure strips to said web upstream from said means for folding, and second means for bonding the other of said closure strips to said web downstream from said means for folding.

3. A machine as in claim 2 wherein each of said closure strips comprises a strip base having a width defined by top and bottom edges of each of said strip bases, the width defined by said top and bottom edges of said one closure strip being greater than the width of said other closure strip.

4. A machine as in claim 3 wherein said closure strips are mated to each other adjacent said bottom edges.

5. A machine as in claim 3 wherein said top edges of said closure strips are free from each other.

6. A machine as in claim 3 wherein said top edge of said other closure strip comprises a tear line formed thereon substantially adjacent said top edge, whereby said filled and separated containers may be opened by pulling said tear line.

7. A machine as in claim 6 wherein said means for spot sealing further comprises means for forming a pull tab for said tear line.

8. A machine as in claim 3 further comprising means for forming an aperture through said container substantially adjacent said fold and passing through said top edge of said strip base of said one closure strip.

9. A machine as in claim 8 wherein said means for forming an aperture is downstream from said second means for bonding.

10. A machine as in claim 9 wherein said means for forming an aperture is upstream from said means for spot sealing.

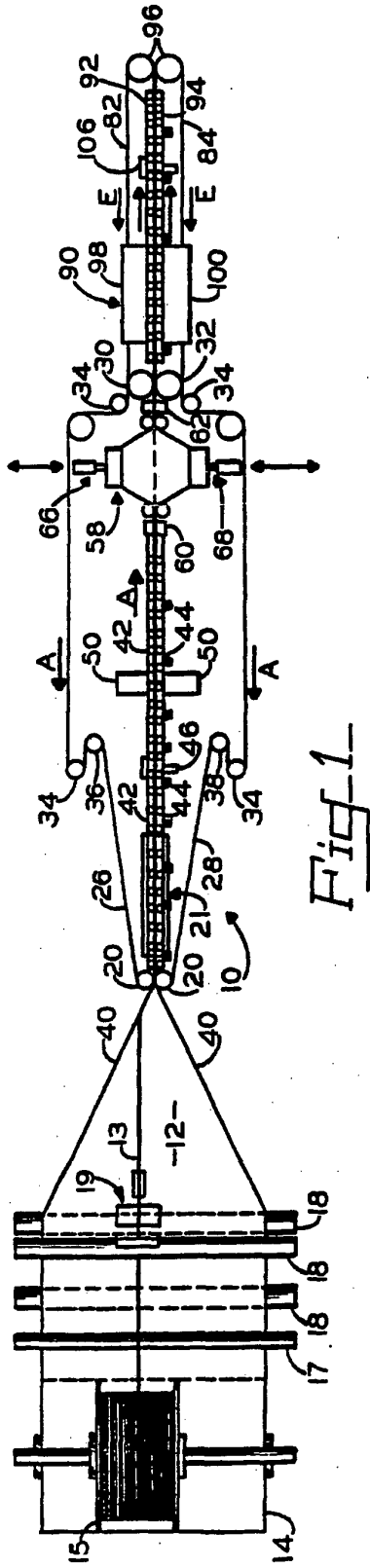


Fig. 1

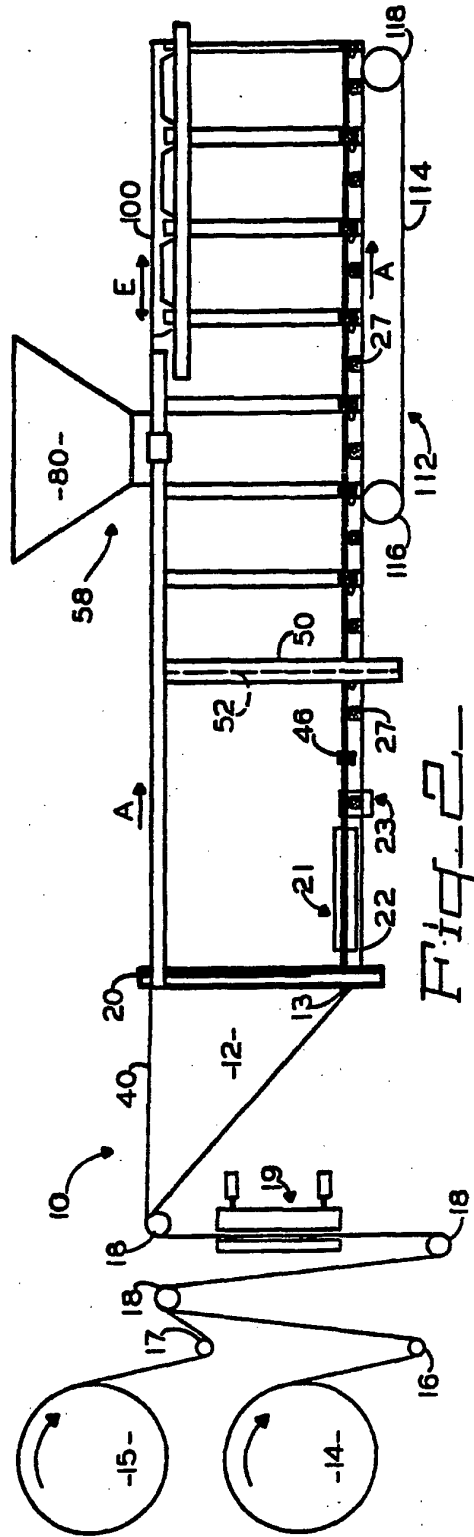


Fig. 2

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

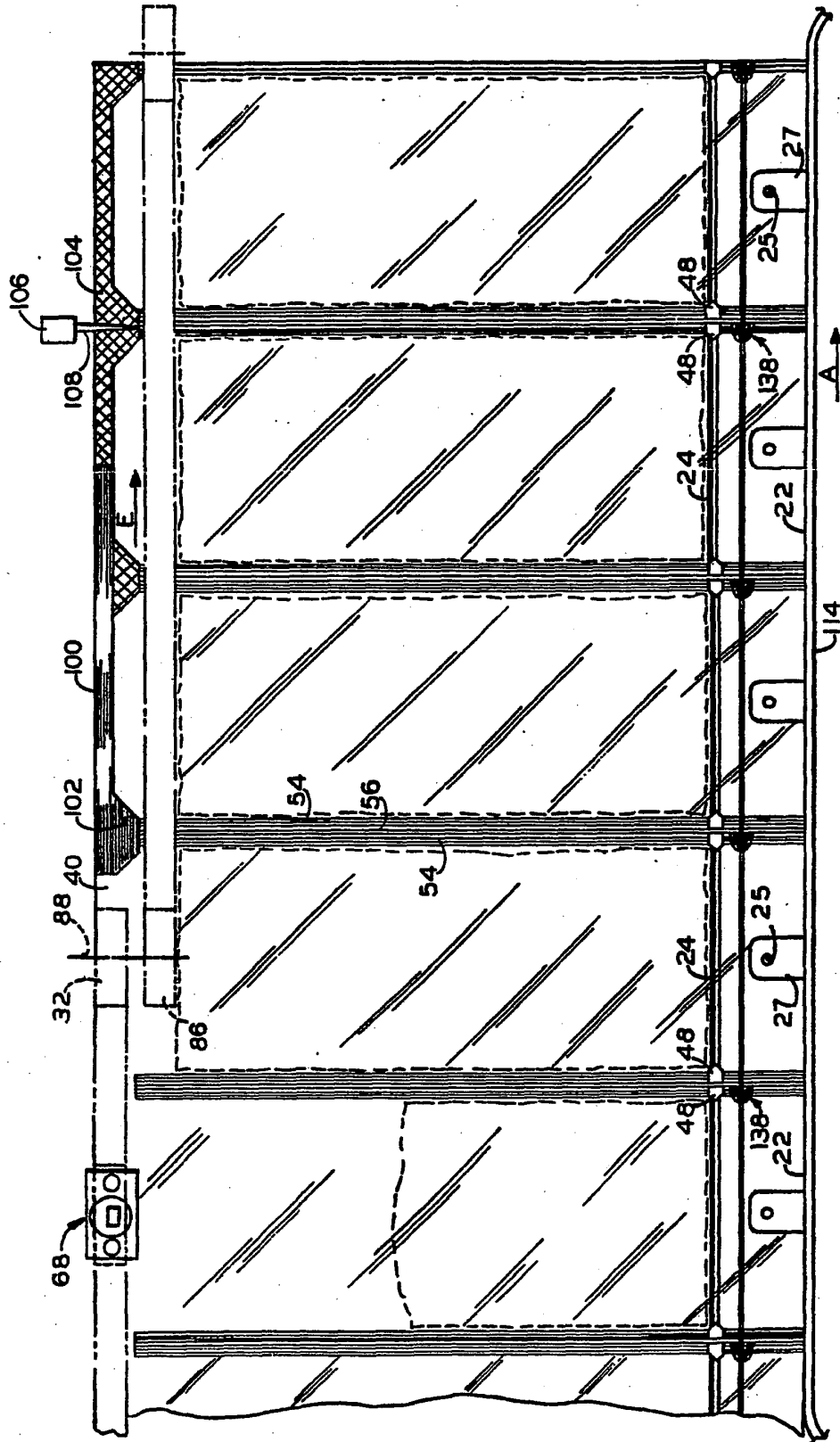


Fig. 3

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

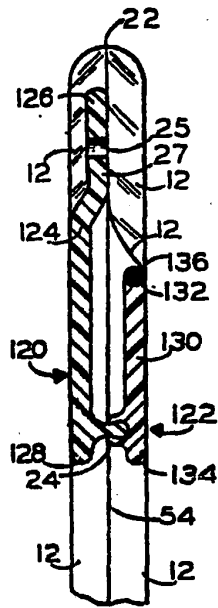


Fig 4c

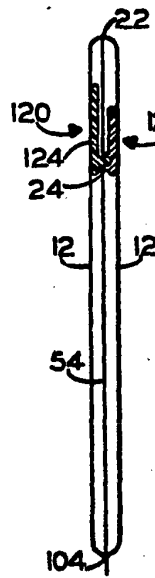


Fig 4B

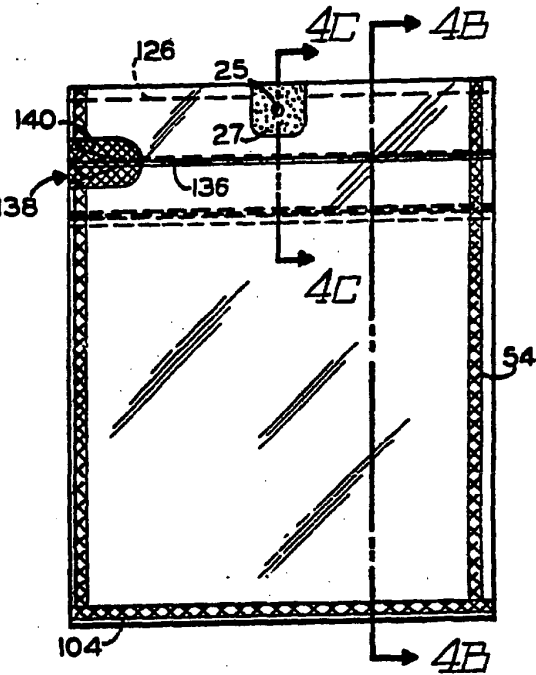


Fig 4.

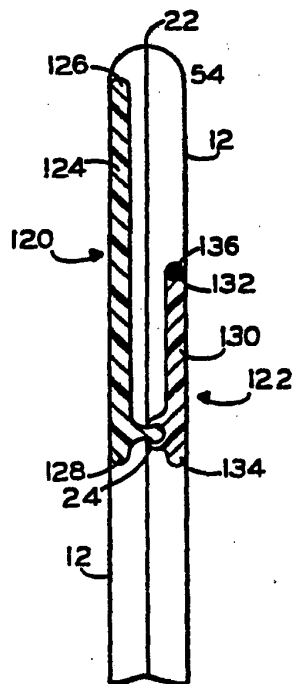


Fig 6.

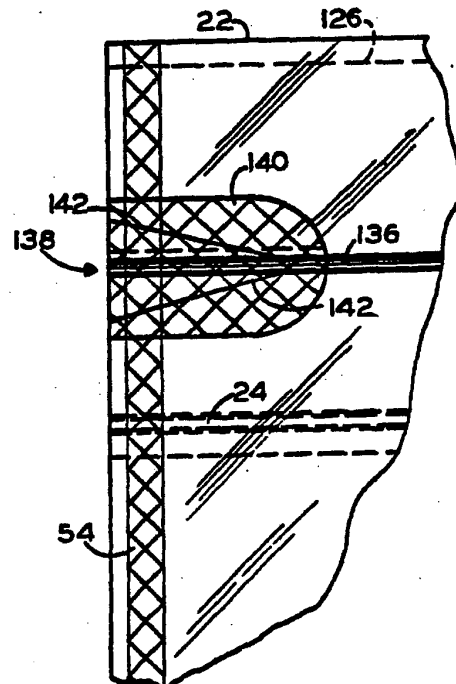



Fig 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US91/02473

| | | |
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| I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ³ | | |
| According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC (5): B65B 43/04, 61/16; B31B 1/84, A41H 37/00 U.S.CL.: 53/128,133,562,156/66,493/213,238 | | |
| II. FIELDS SEARCHED | | |
| Minimum Documentation Searched ⁴ | | |
| Classification System | Classification Symbols | |
| U.S. | 53/128,133,134,384,410,412,413,550,553,562,567,568,570 156/66, 383/63,65 493/194,198,213,214,215,230,233,238 | |
| Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁵ | | |
| III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ¹⁴ | | |
| Category ⁶ | Citation of Document, ¹⁵ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷ | Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁶ |
| A | US, A, 2,591,935 (HEIGL) 08 April 1952 | |
| A | US, A, 3,679,511 (AUSNIT) 25 July 1972 Figures 1-5 | |
| A | US, A, 3,780,781 (URAMOTO) 25 December 1973 | |
| A | US, A, 4,437,293 (SANBORN, JR.) 20 March 1984 | |
| A | US, A, 4,725,329 (TANI) 16 February 1988 | |
| A | US, A, 4,744,674 (NOCEK) 17 May 1988 Figure 3 | |
| A | US, A, 4,876,842 (AUSNIT) 31 October 1989 | |
| A | US, A, 4,894,975 (AUSNIT) 23 January 1990 | |
| A | US, A, 4,909,017 (McMAHON ET AL.) 20 March 1990 Figures 1 and 5 | |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>¹⁸ Special categories of cited documents: ¹³</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"Z" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div> | | |
| IV. CERTIFICATION | | |
| Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ² | | Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ² |
| 23 May 1991 | | 03 JUL 1991 |
| International Searching Authority ¹ | | Signature of Authorized Officer ¹⁰ |
| ISA/US | |  Daniel B. Moon |

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (May 1986)

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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

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| A | US, A, 4,945,714 (BODODAY ET AL.) 07 August 1990 |
| A | US, A, 4,949,527 (BOECKMANN ET AL.) 21 August 1990 |

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE¹

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out², specifically:

3. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING³

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.
2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims: _____
3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers: _____
4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

